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## HAWAII'S FREAK ATTORNEY GENERAL.

During the days of Populism in the West many strange freaks were elected to office. There were "Bloody Bridges" Waite, Governor of Colorado, Breidenbach of Kansas, Peffer, the Senator noted for his whiskers, and others of like note. But it remains to Hawaii to have a greater freak in office than the wave of Populism ever tossed upon the shores of the States of the middle west. Hawaii's freak bears the great name of Dole and he is the nephew of his uncle, the Governor, and by the grace of his uncle, the Governor, draws down the munificent salary of \$4,500 a year for pretending to perform the duties of Attorney General in this little Territory.

This marvelous Attorney General of Hawaii is so freaky that he is not certain that the Constitution of the United States extends over all of the Union now or not. In an argument before the Supreme Court, on Monday, the learned freak declared that any State could abolish the right of trial by jury altogether if it so desired. Of course the fact that the original states adopted the Fifth and Sixth amendments to the Constitution within two years after the organization of the Federal government, and that all the States admitted since came into the Union with full knowledge of their rights and privileges under the Constitution, and that not one of them in the one hundred and ten years following, have ever discovered this startling bit of news, has not annoyed the wonderful and marvelous man now holding down the office of Attorney General of Hawaii.

But this were not enough for the great man to display his wonderful knowledge on. He further declared in his argument that the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not extended over Hawaii by the Newlands resolution. In this he goes even farther than the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which in June, 1899, declared that the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Amendments and Art. III of Section 2 of the Constitution did not extend over Hawaii during what that court was pleased to call the transition period.

Of course the Newlands Resolution expressly declared that "the Hawaiian Islands are hereby annexed as a part of the Territory of the United States and subject to the sovereign dominion thereof," and further declared "the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine." Nothing was said in the Newlands Resolution about a part of the Constitution extending over the Hawaiian Islands and a part of it remaining behind. It did not say that the instrument as originally drafted and adopted without the amendments should extend over Hawaii and the rest remain behind. The Supreme Court picked out such sections as would interfere with slavery in the islands and said those parts of the Constitution did not extend here. All the balance of it came with the Newlands Resolution.

But now comes Hawaii's freak Attorney General and goes her freak Supreme Court one better. This Attorney General, beside whom "Bloody Bridges" Waite is not in it for freak statements, declares that the first ten amendments to the Constitution were not extended over the islands by the Newlands Resolution. The rest of the Constitution including the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were extended over the islands by the Newlands Resolution, but the first ten amendments were not.

By analogy we suppose that a perfectly sound man coming here on a steamer would bring his body and his two feet but his legs would be left in the States, although he could not segregate his legs from his body and still retain his feet. Of course there are some people who come here and leave their brains in the States, that

is, provided they ever had any brains, which under all the circumstances seems improbable.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the De Lima case held that the Hawaiian Islands became domestic territory of the United States from and after the Twelfth day of August, 1898, but then what does the United States Supreme Court know compared to Dole, the freak Attorney General of Hawaii?

## WOULD BE A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

A writer in the Advertiser who wants the people to petition Congress not to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law says that, "should the plantations fail, grass would soon be growing in the streets of Honolulu and ruin and disaster staring all in the face." This is the veriest nonsense. It is the same old argument put forth by the South in ante-bellum days for the perpetuation of slavery. The ruin of the plantations, as now conducted in Hawaii, would in the end be the greatest blessing that could befall the islands. True it would work a great hardship for a few years and many people would stare financial ruin in the face, but it would be the means of the saving of the islands to a brighter and better future, just as the civil war, which destroyed slavery, impoverished the South for a time, but later opened up the country to new riches and to a brighter and richer future than the old South ever dreamed of.

To say that sugar and coffee are all that can be produced in Hawaii is as utterly absurd as to say that a white man cannot work in the cane fields of Hawaii. Here again is an argument of the old slaveholding South. It was asserted that cotton was King and it was also declared that negro slave labor was necessary for the cultivation of cotton, and of sugar in Louisiana. The assertion has been proved to be absurd. When the civil war came on there was not a manufacturing establishment in all the South worthy of the name. There was not a blast furnace nor was there a single coal mine in operation. Today the South produces more pig iron than the two States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The South produces more coal than any three of the greatest coal states of the north. The South today has more cotton spindles in her mills than has all of New England, and yet, forty years ago there was not a cotton factory south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The destruction of slave labor and of the South's leading industry was the greatest blessing that could have befallen that section of the Union. The South produced two and one-half times as much cotton in 1900 as she did in 1860 and by far the greater part of it was raised by the white farmer on small tracts of land. And while the cotton crop has been increased nearly three fold in forty years the South has been developing her other industries. She now produces her own corn, her own wheat, her own fruits and vegetables and not only produces fruit and vegetables for herself but ships millions of dollars worth every year to her northern neighbors. Lower Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida are being given over to small farmers and are veritable garden patches.

These small farms are cultivated by white men in a climate that for four months in the year is much hotter and more enervating than any part of the Hawaiian Islands. Texas produced more than one-third of all the cotton crop of the South last year, and it was grown by white farmers who worked under a tropical sun much hotter than they would have had to labor under in Hawaii.

Not only can all the products grown in any of these Southern States be grown in Hawaii, but numerous products which they cannot grow can be raised here. Twenty years ago Cuba produced most of the oranges consumed in the United States. Cuba also produced many other tropical and semi-tropical fruits for consumption in the United States. Then came the great growth in production in Florida and California and the Cuban product being inferior in quality to the American lost the market. Now Cubans propose to try to recapture the markets in the east by producing oranges and other fruits fully as good if not better than the California products. But all this time the demand has been constantly growing and notwithstanding the enormous increase in production it has not kept pace with the demand. The same articles that Cuba can produce can be produced in Hawaii. Only a few weeks ago there was an exhibition in the window of Hobron's drug store bunches of flaming Tokay and Muscatel grapes of finer quality than the most famous valleys of California ever produced. Oranges far outstriking in sweetness and flavor those of California can be grown here. Pineapples superior to those of Southern Florida, Cuba or Central America are grown in Hawaii

and yet we cannot supply the San Francisco market alone, let alone the balance of the Pacific coast and the English colonies to the south of us. So one might go on enumerating what could be grown in Hawaii, and at great profit too.

While it may sound most anarchistic it is a truism that every thinker must recognize that the breaking up of the sugar industry tomorrow would result ultimately in the greatest possible good for Hawaii. Of course no one wants the sugar industry broken up. All want to see it thrive, but it must thrive under American institutions and by American labor or it must go down and be succeeded by better things just as slavery went down in the South and was succeeded by a new order of things which meant greater prosperity for the South than she had ever known or ever could have hoped to know under the old regime.

## IS THERE DIVINE INTERCESSION?

Before the recent drouth in the Southwest was broken, the last three days in July, the people of Mississippi and Kansas began offering up prayers for rain. This action was ridiculed in certain quarters, but the offering of prayers by the people of these States recalls a most notable incident in the wiping out of the locust plague in the Northwest a quarter of a century ago.

In 1876 the affliction of grasshoppers in Minnesota had reached the stage of the scourge of locusts in Egypt. For three years the insects had increased in numbers, gradually devastating the country until the whole population was engaged in a futile warfare with the formidable invasion of insects. In many districts the people were reduced to actual starvation and were sustained by charity. It looked as if the grasshoppers would spread and swarm over the entire Northern Mississippi valley. Every device had been tried in vain to eradicate the terrible pest which was eating up the face of nature. In the Spring of 1877 the people were at their wits' ends. The ground contained the larvae of myriads of grasshoppers which made the plague of 1876 seem insignificant. On April 9, Governor Pillsbury of Minnesota proclaimed Thursday, April 26, a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer" for the extermination of the pest. His proclamation was met both with approbation and ridicule. But the day was observed in the most devout manner. It was said to have been the stillest day in the history of Minnesota. Places of business were closed and the people crowded into the churches and prayed fervently. The next day the sun shone clear and hot all over the state. It was warm as summer. Lured by the warmth the young grasshoppers crawled to the surface in numbers sufficient to eat up six states. For a few days they swarmed on the surface of the warm, moist earth and then one night the ground froze solid and killed the young locusts and the unhatched larvae, and the plague was at an end.

Attorney General Dole further exposed his ignorance of the law and of American institutions in his argument before the Supreme Court Monday. Among other startling statements made by the gentleman—startling because of the density of ignorance manifested—the gentleman declared that any state might abolish trial by jury altogether, if it desired. Articles V and VI of the Amendments to the Constitution expressly provide for a presentment by a grand jury and declare any accused person "shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." To change or amend or overthrow this section of the Constitution would require the joint action of three-fourths of the States and yet the Attorney General of Hawaii declared in an argument before the Supreme Court that any State may abolish trial by jury altogether, if it so desired.

Local option is now in force in every Southern State and to show how effectively it operates in behalf of temperance it is declared that 50 counties of Alabama, 50 of Arkansas, 30 of Florida, 123 of Georgia, 90 of Kentucky, 29 of Louisiana, 15 of Maryland, 84 of Missouri, 60 of North Carolina, 70 of Tennessee, 120 of Texas, 55 of Virginia and 40 of West Virginia have adopted regulations which prohibit the sale at retail of liquor within their territory, save on medical prescriptions.

Says the Boston Globe: "Hawaii is heavily in debt and must borrow money. Some dyspeptic observers will declare that her financial condition is but another proof that her people are rapidly becoming 'Americanized.'"

A man may not object to being called a bull or a bear, but call him a cat or a cub and he is apt to declare war.

## FIRST JAP TO BECOME UNITED STATES CITIZEN

From the Boston Globe, July 25.

Shobata Saito, a bit of a Jap, with black hair and a bright eye, is now the steward on the Dolphin, which happens to be in this port, the craft which has borne secretaries of the navy on so many trips along the coast.

He will be remembered by many Bostonians. He had been employed here in a department store, had been ticket agent at a variety theatre and later a tea and coffee merchant at 90 Blackstone street.

He claims to be the first Japanese to become a naturalized citizen of the United States, and he proudly exhibits his naturalization papers, issued by the supreme court, district of Columbia, under the date of Jan. 9, 1901.

He has renounced all allegiance to foreign princes and potentates and has sworn to support the constitution of the United States.

Six years ago Mr. Saito filed an application for naturalization papers in the U. S. circuit court in Boston. Judge Colt decided that, like the Chinese, he belonged to the Mongolian race and therefore was not eligible to citizenship. The decision caused considerable comment at the time, the case being a novel one.

Shobata Saito was born in Tokio in 1868. He was sent to school there when he heard of the wondrous land across the seas. He left Japan, with the consent of his father and with his father's friend, Capt. Means of Millbridge, Me. He reached New York in 1880.

Down in Maine he was educated in Millbridge and at Washington academy in East Machias. His studies were continued at an academy in South Carolina, where he met the American girl who afterward became his wife. She has since died. He was in the midst of a medical course at Georgetown college when his father died in Japan, and he was compelled to go to work.

Young Saito came to Boston in 1888 and was engaged in business of various kinds in this city until last year, when he entered the navy and boarded the Dolphin.

He thinks that since he was naturalized several other Japs have become citizens of the United States.

## THE EVIL OF EATING ALONE.

Talk and Companionship Essential to Digestion.

From the Lancet.

At the time like the present, when the marrying age of the average man of the middle classes is being more and more postponed, the physical life of bachelorhood come increasingly under the notice of the medical man. It is not good for man or woman to live alone. Indeed, it has been well said that for solitude to be successful a man must be either angel or devil. This refers, perhaps, mainly to the moral aspects of isolation, and with these we have now no concern.

There are certain physical ills, however, which are not the least among the disadvantages of loneliness. Of these there is many a clerk in London, many a young barrister, rising, perhaps, but not yet far enough risen, many a businessman or journalist who will say that one of the most trying features of his unmarried life is to have to eat alone. And a premature dyspepsia is the only thing that ever takes him to his medical man. There are some few happy disposed individuals who can dine alone and not eat too fast nor too much nor too little. With the majority it is different. The average man puts his novel or his paper before him and thinks that he will lengthen out the meal with due deliberation by reading a little with, and more between, the courses. He will just employ his mind enough to help, and too little to interfere with, digestion. In fact he will provide that gentle mental accompaniment which with happier people conversation gives to a meal.

This is your solitary's excellent idea. In reality he becomes engrossed in what he is reading till suddenly finding his chop cold he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else he finds that he is hungry and paying no attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through his food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterward. In either case the lonely man must digest at a disadvantage. For due and easy nutrition food should be slowly taken and the mind should not be intensely exercised during the process. Everyone knows that violent bodily exercise is bad just after a meal, and mental exercise is equally so.

Wise people do not even argue during or just after dinner, and observation of after-dinner speeches will convince any one that most speakers neither endure themselves nor excite in their hearts any severe intellectual effort. In fact, the experience of countless generations, from the red Indian of the woods to the white-shirted diners of the modern party, has perpetuated the lesson that a man should not eat alone, nor think much at this time, but should talk and be talked to while he feeds. Most people do not think much when they talk, and talking is a natural accompaniment of eating and drinking.

It needs no moralist to declare the evils of solitariness. Man and woman is a gregarious animal. Physically and intellectually we improve with companionship. Certainly it is not good to eat and to drink alone. It is a sad fact of our big cities that they hold hundreds of men and women who in the day are too busy and at night too lonely to feed with profit, much less with any pleasure.

Within a very short time the Manhattan Mining and Smelting Company of Salt Lake with a capital of no less than \$12,000,000 will be formed either under the laws of Colorado or New Jersey, to take over the sixty-seven properties owned by the Pioche Consolidated Company in Lincoln county, Nevada.

## DROPPED BRICKS ON AN ENEMY'S HEAD

CHINESE FELLOW WORKMEN END FEUD OF JEALOUSY IN POLICE COURT.

The Prolonged Trial Drives Out Other

Police Court Cases—Ten Days in Jail for Desertion—Gaming and Litter Trials Set.

Deep blood-red tragedy was depicted throughout the larger portion of Judge Wilcox's matinee at police court yesterday morning. For a suitable stage setting, a large and a half completed brick building under construction by one Wat Wai was utilized. Thrilling climaxes abounded and they were greatly heightened by the introduction of a variety of implements of warfare, trade and commerce.

Sick Pui assumed the title role. His name was entered upon the plaintiff side of the ledger. Kork Hin was also prominently identified with the presentation, being assigned the difficult task of proving his innocence in an alleged and unprovoked brutal assault upon Sick Pui. A formidable array of witnesses was summoned. These in turn were accompanied by their friends, who thronged the corridors leading to the apartment where justice presided. At a first glance the scene resembled payday on a plantation at an early stage of the cash distribution.

Sick Pui appeared very much the worse for wear as a result of his recent engagement with Kork. Both men had been employed upon a building being erected by Contractor Wat Wai. The spirit of green-eyed jealousy, however, was rampant and, according to the version of Sick Pui, the defendant Kork Hin, for some time been making a frantic endeavor to make life one hideous nightmare for him. The trouble culminated several days ago by Sick Pui being hit in the back of the neck with a brick dropped from one of the higher flights. Kork Hin was accused of the breach of fraternal etiquette. Later the men met in a coffee saloon and then followed several minutes of rough house. From the testimony there had been a long standing grudge between the pair. Kork alleged that everything would have gone along all right, but while he was waiting for a cup of tea Sick Pui came along and passed out a stinging uppercut, which for a time felt like the impact of the business end of a hornet. Sick Pui with the assistance of many witnesses, stated to the court that Kork Hin would have avoided all trouble by having kept silent and not employed wicked swear words in his general deductions.

Several mute witnesses to the affray were introduced as evidence. Fragments of brick, a stick of two by four, an iron bar and other building material were displayed as the means by which Sick Pui was badly disabled. He displayed a lacerated arm and a boundedly poulticed chest, which was swathed in bandages through which showed spots of crimson red. In fact the plaintiff resembled a man who left a hospital operating table before the job had been completed. To all interrogations plaintiff simply stated "Kork Hin did it."

Chew Sing and Wat Wai took a somewhat roundabout way to say the same thing. The prospect for further court business was not most flattering as the noon hour approached. Time was called, testimony weighed, and the judge decided that the questionable pleasure derived from battering up a man as Sick Pui was disgraced was worth \$50. Kork Hin was informed of the court's decision, and authorized his attorney to move for an appeal.

Yesterday was a day of continuances. The longevity of the Chinese assault case necessitated a general postponement of practically the entire remainder of the calendar. Twenty-two Chinese found at a Waikiki place of chance, engaged in the alluring pastime of pabanku, were given another day in which to plead.

Ah Young, charged with desertion, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to pay \$3.50 court costs. Other cases which went over were: Chiyona, larceny second degree, to August 14. Sadie Muller, selling liquor without a license, August 14. Manuel Phillips, upon a similar charge, also went over. W. Hung Fook, impersonating a policeman, will come up for hearing today. Ah Tai, receiving stolen goods, will be tried today.

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